

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

VOL. IX.—NO. 457.

THE POST.
THE POST is published every Friday at \$3 per year in advance, or \$4 if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.
Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount is made to those who advertise by the year.
Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until ordered and charged accordingly.
For advertising notices of candidates for office, \$5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 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ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in New York city, by last steamer, from Prof. Morse: "I am happily housed with our good friend, Dr. Whitehouse, No. 8 Ashburnham Terrace, Greenwich. I am delighted with him for the convenience of consultation together, and experimenting at the Cable Works."

"All my investigations into the practicability of working the telegraph with commercial speed, between America and Europe, and study, with Dr. Whitehouse, of the phenomena of the current in submarine conductors, gives me only a stronger assurance than ever of its ultimate success, and a success realizing my most sanguine anticipations."

"There is a rumor floating about in Washington to the effect that Gen. Cass, in consequence of his falling health, will vacate the Secretaryship of the State, and that Gov. R. J. Walker will step into this office."

So say some of our exchanges. We reckon this must be some of the "special news" of the N. Y. Herald.

INVITATION TO GREAT MEN.—The Augusta "Constitutionalist" says that Hon. Howell Cobb has accepted an invitation from his relations in Granville, N. C., to visit them on the 24th instant, provided his business will permit his leaving Washington City.

To which the Atlanta American replies: "We too, have been invited to visit some of our kins folks, but are sorry to inform them that our 'public duties' will not admit of our absence from home just now."

So we can't go, as we could thereby save, for another time, numerous corn coddgers and rations of high priced Bacon!

REAL ESTATE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—As an example of the fall of prices in San Francisco, a correspondent writing under date of the 18th of April, says:

"A certain hotel in this city, once leased at \$72,000 a year, is now let at \$7,200 or ten per cent of the first sum; think to what disaster a man might be easily led, predicting his movements upon the first named income! Not far from where I write there is a building under lease at \$30 per month; that once paid \$400 a month. But these instances are common—the ruin and wreck in real estate long since, so general, they have ceased to attract notice."

STICK TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—"Let speculators make their thousands in a year or day, mind your own regular trade; never turning from it to the right hand or to the left. If you are a merchant, a professional man, or a mechanic, never buy lots or stock, unless you have surplus money which you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as other men, but other people's you don't understand. Let your own business be one which benefits the community. All occupations possess the elements of profit in themselves, while mere speculation has no such elements."

"OUT WEST."—"They have a little town 'Out West,' which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travelers, and which is 'all sorts' of a stirring place. In one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander pulling, and a match dog fight had preceding by a circuit rider, who afterwards ran a race, for apple jack all round, and, as if this was not enough the judge of the circuit court, after losing his year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person who said he did not understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for stealing."

THE LONG RUN.—Under this caption the "Georgia Citizen" notices the completion, by Mr. W. A. Huff, conductor on the Macon & Western Railroad, of the great and much doubted task of doubling the Road (between Macon and Atlanta) in two miles a day, making 75,196 miles for the year! The "Citizen" adds: "This is by far the greatest distance ever traveled before in the same time, it being nearly equal to circumnavigating the world three times in one year. During this time the trains have been run with marked regularity and precision, having lost but three connections, and so great has been the care and skill practiced by the Engineers, Messrs. Beggary and Weaver, that not a single wheel of either train has left the track the entire year. Beat it who can!"

Two Physicians of Wytheville, Va., administered a mixture of Chloroform and Ether to a boy of five years, on whom they wished to perform a surgical operation, and he died from its effects almost instantly.

A western editor and his wife were walking in the bright moonlight one evening. The wife was of exceedingly poetical nature, and said to her mate, "Notice that moon—how bright, and calm, and beautiful." "Couldn't think of nothing it," returned the editor, "for anything less than the usual rates—a dollar and 50 cents for the two lines."

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

Since the smoke of the last Presidential campaign has rolled away, says the Memphis Eagle, the people of the country have had leisure to reflect upon the issue of that contest, and they are now preparing to anticipate the future.

They observe that the Democratic party is composed mainly of two classes, viz: A radical branch, which endeavors to impel our rulers to rash enterprises for the sake of excitement, and, peradventure, some pecuniary benefit to the actors therein; which constantly promises to act up to the requirements of the former, but which has no intention to fulfill either those requirements or their promises.

Meanwhile, among the aspirants for honors and emoluments in the Democratic party there is a great and growing disaffection. There are not offices enough to supply an hundredth part of the applicants, and so far as regards foreign appointments, the recent action thereon till next Fall, has greatly disgraced those who supported them were certain of immediate compensation for their arduous labors in the late canvass. Nor have the appointments which have been promptly made, been such as a moderate share of wisdom would have suggested. Take, for instance, the appointment of Capt. Rynders to the U. S. Marshalship in New York city. We trust that no one will claim that Rynders possesses any peculiar qualifications for the position—nor do we believe that Mr. Buchanan, if free from outside pressure, would have made the appointment. But the fact is, he dared not do otherwise. Rynders and his confederates had for years controlled the foreign voters of New York city. At previous Democratic successes they had demanded a reward for their services. From time to time they had been postponed—the Democratic party using them for election purposes, and then ignored them after those purposes had been achieved. They were ready to rebel, and consequently, their leader was elected to a prominent position, as an earnest of what might be expected in the future.

If the Democratic party go on making prominent appointments from the class represented by Rynders, they will be forced to fill the subordinate offices with foreigners, and then our chief cities, already too much under the sway of foreigners, will be entirely at their mercy. But it is not our cities alone which are suffering from this pandering to foreigners and their favorites; there are communities of men from abroad who already, in various sections of our country, bring hither their prejudices, social, political, and religious, and who patronize the political party professing to give them the "largest liberty," in order that they may preserve their national distinctions, while, at the same time they aspire to become the moulders of American institutions.

When our ancestors invited migration hither, it was on the principle that, however heterogeneous the emigrants might be, they would endeavor to drop their national peculiarities and adopt our own. Without this, they cannot be good citizens, nor can they intelligently exercise the right of suffrage—moreover, it is extremely dangerous for the natives of our soil to live under the government of a party which professes its success upon a domiciled foreign vote, which may be away by appeals to passion and pretended interests.

The late Presidential contest was mainly carried on by the Democratic and the Black Republican parties. The former were old stagers in politics, and the latter had the experience of two previous campaigns. The American party was fresh in the field, and considering the limited time for preparation, they demonstrated fully what they will be able to do hereafter. The success of the Democratic party was injurious to the country, inasmuch as it emboldened the foreign population to consider themselves as of the highest importance in an election. The success of the Black Republicans would have been fatal to the country by laying the foundation of an overthrow of the Constitution. The American party maintained its ground between these two distinctive elements.

We believe that sectional considerations will have been essentially modified before the advent of the year 1860. The discussions of the last campaign have opened the eyes of the people to the necessity of moderation and conciliation in their political views. The radical tendencies of the most numerous and controlling branch of the Democratic party are not in accordance with the spirit of the age. The people demand a firm, but not blind, conservatism, which shall conserve what is good, while it repudiates that which is evil. The American party is the only possible exponent of such a conservatism.

It demands that foreigners shall have no influence in our national councils until they have become thoroughly Americanized, and it would exclude them from the elective franchise until they have heartily adopted the spirit of our institutions.

These demands are alike required by American citizens, and by intelligent and well-disposed foreigners who reside among us. Such foreigners come here because of their preference for a land of quiet and order. They have encountered enough danger and difficulty from the "dangerous classes" at home—they do not desire to be governed by such in the land of their adoption. Our interests and theirs agree in this particular, and could the principles of our party be carried out, our foreign residents would be much happier and prosperous, than though, for sinister purposes, they were used by unprincipled politicians in our local and general elections.

These views, more or less embodied in the American journals of our country, show that the public mind is preparing to set aside old

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (N. S.)

THE RECEPTION.

ADDRESS

To the Ministers and Churches in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

DEAR BRETHREN.—The undersigned, member of the General Assembly now in session in Cleveland Ohio, are constrained to address you with reference to the state of our beloved Church, and to indicate the course which should be pursued by all who adhere to the principles of our Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, and as practically acknowledged during the almost entire period of our history as a church.

The action of the present Assembly on the subject of Slavery, especially when considered in connection with the spirit and manifest purpose of several of the Western Synods, has impressed us with the belief that peace and harmony can no longer prevail amongst us—that the Assembly as at present constituted, instead of being a bond of union between different parts of the church, will continue to be a source of strife and discord and that the glory of God, the welfare of our churches, and the good of the country demand a separation of the discordant elements, and the existence of another Assembly in which the principles of the Constitution shall be maintained.

We had hoped that out brethren who have been disposed to introduce this subject into the General Assembly would ere this have been convinced that no good could result to the church from this agitation—that it was alienation from the service of God, and a dishonour to the church, and was calculated to render the condition of the slave more undesirable, and to render the ties that bind our union together in consequence of the political agitation of the subject, and of the pressure brought to bear upon them by Congressional action, holding the most ultra abolition sentiments, many of our Western Presbyteries have become more urgent in demanding progressive action of the Assembly. They have not been satisfied with the past declarations of the Assembly. They have desired the Assembly to express its views on the subject of slavery, and to declare its position on the subject of the slave more clearly than they can in the silence of the pulpit.

This action has now been virtually taken by the Assembly. It has avowed that the relation of master and slave in our churches, who are members of the church, is a dishonour to the church, and is a stain in the sight of God, and an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Constitution of the Church. This declaration has been made although confessedly there is not the most remote allusion to slaveholding in the Constitution of the church. The edge of the fact that when our Constitution was adopted, twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding States, and many of those who composed the Assembly of 1789, if not slaveholders themselves, were the representatives of Presbyteries in which were churches whose members were slaveholders. We regard this action of the General Assembly as a palpable violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution of the church. The principle involved in it, if carried into practice, converts the highest judicial body of the church into an ecclesiastical despotic assembly, which is what the distinguished Church of Rome. It makes the Assembly not only the interpreter of law in an irregular way, but also the supreme legislative of the church—a position which has been always repudiated by the Presbyterian Church.

Apart, therefore, from the disastrous consequences resulting from the agitation of the subject of Slavery in the General Assembly, destroying, as it does, our peace, keeping us in a state of excitement unfavorable to spiritual growth, and paralyzing our efforts to advance the cause of the Redeemer through the channel of our admirable system of Government—we consider that the Assembly has so far departed from the Constitution of the Church as to render our adherence to it undesirable and impracticable. Having protested against the action of the Assembly, and our brethren are determined to continue to do so, we have deliberately and prayerfully come to the conclusion that, however painful it may be to us, the good of the Church and of the country required a separation from the lower courts. In the judgment of the undersigned, this course is our only alternative.

There is so much of the same abolition spirit pervading other Churches that we could not expect peace on this subject by the lower courts. We are persuaded that, although this question may be suppressed in their judicatories for a while, the abolition spirit exists to such an extent as to threaten their dismemberment. The result may be that the disturbing elements of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church may be united, and the cause of the slave may be advanced, but the conservative portion of the same may ultimately be brought together, and thus prove more efficient in promoting the cause of the Redeemer, and in diffusing through the land a truly national spirit. At present, however, the union of these Churches could not afford relief to those who are weary of the slavery agitation. We are desirous of forming an organization where we shall not be liable to another division from this exciting subject.

The undersigned, therefore, would invite all Presbyteries, and all sections of the country, to meet in Convention in the city of Washington, on the 27th day of August, 1857, for the purpose of consultation, and of organizing a General Assembly in which it will be distinctly understood, that the subject of slavery will not be introduced. We propose this course, instead of organizing an Assembly at once, as being due to the Presbyteries we represent. We would suggest that the Presbyteries be called together as

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THE HORNET'S NEST ON THE BARN.

My uncle was reading a paragraph in the newspaper, the other day, to this effect: that a certain man found a large hornet's nest under the eaves of his barn and determined to destroy it. So he took some matches,